

EXCHANGE:

Closing Quotations:
T.T. London Ja. 3d.
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ESTABLISHED 1861

LONDON JANUARY 30, 1919.

Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

WEATHER FORECAST.

RAINY.

SUNNY.

Temperature: 2 p.m. 66°

Humidity: 2 p.m. 91%

Wind: N.E. 20 m.p.h.

Cloud: 11

Pressure: 30.013

SINGLE COPY: 10 CENTS.

\$36 PER ANNUM.

8160 日九廿月三十

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919.

四月三十號香港電報

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FUTURE OF GERMAN COLONIES.

AMERICAN FEELING REGARDING JAPANESE CLAIMS.

London, January 28.
The Daily Chronicle correspondent at Paris, writing on the 27th inst., says:—At to-day's Colonial discussion, President Wilson advocated the internationalisation of the German Colonies. I believe the British Imperial Cabinet meets to-night to consider the reply to his case. The British attitude is liberal and throughout the discussion the principle of supervision by a future Council of the League of Nations will not be lost sight of.

The Daily Mail correspondent in Paris says Mr. Hughes, General Botha and two Chinese delegates have been invited to join in the discussion by the Great Powers regarding the proposals concerning the Colonies in which they are interested. The British do not object to President Wilson's plan of internationalisation as regards German East Africa, Togoland and the Cameroons, though the French and Portuguese do not acquiesce. American opinion here is that if President Wilson returns to the United States after agreeing to the cession of the Carolines and Marshall Islands to Japan, he will lose all the votes in the Middle and Far West. The whole voice of the British Empire at the Conference supports the Australian, New Zealand and South African claims and has also agreed to Japanese retention of the Carolines and Marshall Islands and equatorial delimitation. The Great Powers propose to settle the matter of the German Colonies without reference to Commissions or the Plenary Conference.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

BRITISH DELEGATES AGAIN MEET.

London, January 28.
A communiqué from Paris, dated to-day, says the British Empire Delegation met this afternoon. Mr. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil were present, as well as those attending yesterday's meeting.

THE SHIPPING SITUATION.

ATLANTIC FREIGHTS REDUCED.

London, January 28.
Trans-Atlantic freights have been reduced by 66.2/3 per cent.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

FUTURE OF GERMAN COLONIES.

London, Jan. 28.
The "Times" correspondent at Paris reports (Jan. 27): The British Dominions delegates were warned that their presence might be required at the discussion on the German colonies, but the morning passed without their receiving an invitation. The proceedings in the morning were occupied with Eastern and European questions. The Powers in the afternoon discussed the German colonies, when the Chinese Foreign Minister attended. The general question of German colonies in Africa has progressed greatly towards agreement. It is clear that will be no great cause for difference of opinion here. The unconditional right of South Africa to remain in possession of German South-West Africa is admitted. German East Africa will probably be handed over to Britain as mandatory of the League of Nations.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

London, Jan. 27.
A communiqué from Paris states that representatives of the Five Great Powers this morning defined the program of work and the constitution of new committees for economic and financial questions, also questions of private and maritime law. In the afternoon they continued to exchange views on the former German colonies in the Pacific and Far East. Representatives of the Dominions and China were heard.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Paris, Jan. 27.
At to-day's meeting of representatives of the Five Great Powers mentioned in the communiqué, M. Pichon submitted drafts of instructions to be given to the proposed commission for Poland.

MORE STRIKES AT HOME.

London, Jan. 28.
The threatened general strike in Scotland for a forty-four-hour week opened on the Clyde yesterday when 20,000 shipyard workers came out; but the stoppage is in no way general; the municipal employees abstaining. The bakers are postponing their strike pending further negotiations. Five thousand engineers are out in Edinburgh and Leith but the Rosyth dockyard disappointed the strikers, the men deciding to secure forty hours by constitutional means. The strike in the Fifeshire collieries is collapsing. Twelve thousand ship repairers and dockers struck in London and four thousand in Manchester. The situation at Belfast is most serious the idling of the factories owing to lack of electricity and gas bringing numbers out last evening up to sixty thousand, including the bakers, while the grave diggers struck in sympathy with the demand for a forty-four-hour week. Most of the strikes are not authorised by the Unions.

A disquieting feature of the Clyde strike yesterday was the stoppage of the flour mills. A meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Scottish Trades Union Congress telegraphed to the Minister for Labour urging him to visit Glasgow in view of the critical situation. The strikers, who have announced their intention to pay no rent, are confident of the spread of the movement. The leaders asserted that forty thousand were out last evening.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FOOD FOR AUSTRIANS.

Vienna, Jan. 28.
The second trainload of food from the British Army in Italy has left Vienna for free distribution to the poor of Vienna. Arrangements have been completed with Italy for regular consignments of food for Vienna.

NORTH-WEST GERMAN REPUBLIC.

Amsterdam, Jan. 28.
A congress of delegates representing Dusseldorf, Lingen, Emden, Celle, Hanover, Hamburg, Hildesheim, Oldenburg, Cuxhaven and Bremen, held at Brunswick, resolved to form a Northwest German Republic, controlled by Soviets. The speakers declared that the Federation would separate from the rest of Germany unless the Government of the latter was based on the Soviet.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Amsterdam, Jan. 28.
A Berlin message (Jan. 28) states that the Berlin elections for the Prussian National Assembly passed off quietly, fewer voted than at the previous Sunday's election.

Biele, Jan. 27.

A message from Berlin (Jan. 27) states that the following are the final amended results of the elections for the German National Assembly: Social Democrats, 183; Centrists, 91; Democrats, 75; Conservatives, 33; National Liberal, 22; Independents, 22; Other parties, 8.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR PROBLEMS.

London, Jan. 27.
A communiqué from Paris (Jan. 27) states that the Government has invited five prominent Trade Unionists, namely Messrs. Henderson, Thomas, Bowes-Lyon, Birrell and Shirke to go to Paris to consider proposals on matters affecting conditions of employment from the international aspect. Consultations between the above and the British representatives on the Commission on International Labour Regulation will take place to-day and to-morrow and the results of the deliberations will be laid before the Commission. The delegates met this morning when there was a general agreement regarding the main lines to be pursued. The Dominion Labour representatives will be included in the meeting to-morrow.

DEMOBILISING U.S. ARMY.

Washington, Jan. 27.
General March stated that shipping arrangements have been concluded whereby 300,000 Americans could be returned monthly. President Wilson would decide on the size of the American Army of Occupation, but America's suggested contribution was ten divisions. General March favoured a standing army of half a million. He did not expect it would ever be reduced below this figure.

IRISH POLITICS.

London, Jan. 28.
As a result of a breach in the ranks of the Irish Unionists' Alliance a new anti-Partition League has been formed. Mr. Middleton, the chairman, is determined to maintain the Union of Great Britain and Ireland. Sixty prominent Southern Irish Unionists have joined the League.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 29.
The silver market is steady.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

REPLIES TO MR. HOLYOAK'S QUERIES.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon, when those present were:—

H. E. Officer Administering the Government (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, O.M.G.).

H. E. General Officer Commanding the Forces (Major-General F. Ventris).

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, O.B.E., Capt. Superintendent of Police.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale, The Honourable Mr. Ho Fook.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the Honourable Mr. B. G. Shewan.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball, Clerk of Councils.

NEW MEMBER.

Standing Law Committee. The Honourable Attorney-General (Chairman), the Honourable Secretary for Finance, Mr. R. G. Shewan, and the Honourable Mr. H. E. Pollock.

H. E. Excellency Mr. Sevren said the meeting had been called

although there was no legislation at present, for the purpose of answering certain questions since the Honourable member had asked that when questions were asked there should be no delay in answering. As it is the first meeting of the year it is usual to appoint the committee.

NEW COMMITTEE.

The following Committees were appointed.—Finance Committee.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary (Chairman), His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, the Honourable the Attorney-General, the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer,

the Honourable the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Honourable the Director of Public Works,

the Honourable the Captain of the Royal Naval Forces.

The Honourable Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Honourable Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Honourable Mr. Ho Fook and the Honourable Mr. R. G. Shewan.

Public Works Committee.—The Honourable the Director of Public Works (Chairman),

the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer, the Honourable Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Honourable Mr. Ho Fook and the Honourable Mr. R. G. Shewan.

Standing Law Committee.—The Honourable Attorney-General (Chairman), the Honourable the Secretary for Finance, Mr. R. G. Shewan, and the Honourable Mr. H. E. Pollock.

K. G. the Honourable Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and the Honourable Mr. B. G. Shewan.

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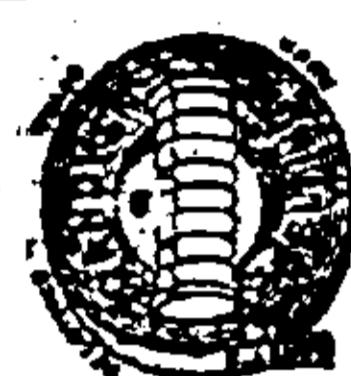
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A PROFIT-SHARING SCHEME.

(Continued from Page 2.)

"You use the right word," he replied. "The base of British industry is suspicion. Suspicion is our worst enemy. Much is to be said for Labour in this respect. Let us recognise it like honest men. Labour has reason for its suspicion. Let us have faith in honesty and set to work to get rid of this paralysing suspicion. Can we do it? I believe we can. I believe indeed, that a pronouncement by the Prime Minister would give us at once a magnificent start in that direction."

"What would you have him say?" I inquired.

"I would like him," he answered, "to declare that henceforth Labour is to participate in the profits of industry, that the policy of the Government is to have this great end in view, and that to no other industrial end will the Government give a more whole-hearted sympathy. If we get rid of ca' canny we get rid of the one stumbling block in the way of national prosperity. If our factories produce what they can easily produce, national wealth will be multiplied to an extraordinary degree. This is certain; it admits of no doubt. Now, how can we persuade Labour to abandon the suicidal policy of ca' canny, how can we encourage Labour to throw itself with enthusiasm into the work of producing more wealth for the nation? By insuring that it shall get its due share of the additional wealth so produced."

MEANING OF PROFIT-SHARING.

"Profit-sharing is one method to this great end. Labour must become the partner of Capital. Let us tell Labour that by profit-sharing we do not mean £5 at Christmas. That is absurd. Let us be done with any nonsense of that kind. The profit-sharing I mean is that the Labour contributing to the increased production, which secures increased wealth, shall, in addition to good wages receive at the end of every week or month a substantial sum as its 'share'."

I interrupted. "But can this really be done?"

"It can."

"Without increasing the price of the product?"

"Yes. The spelling of machinery, the constant improvement of the machine, the increasing intelligence of both management and labour, these will insure high wages, high profits, and a cheapening of the product. Let me explain. Before the war a large percentage of firms never costed their jobs, never knew, that is to say, what the jobs would cost. But now the costing system is universal in all Government contracts. Well, you see what happens. A firm takes a contract for a million pounds. It knows the cost of every single detail of this contract.

"Therefore the management can say to a deputation of labour, We have undertaken this contract, allowing in our calculations so many weeks for its completion: if it is finished in less time there will be an additional profit; that profit we propose to divide between management and labour in a proportion to be agreed upon now between you and us: it is worth your while and our while to speed up machinery and get the thing done as quickly as possible consistent with efficiency. PROFIT IN SAVING TIME."

"This system, you see, makes profit-sharing immediately effective. I lay stress on that. Every week management and labour would know exactly how many hours had been saved, and the profit would show in the wages. A workman who finds that by putting his heart into a job he can earn not only high wages but a high profit in addition, enabling him to live in a better house, to cultivate a bigger garden, to keep more pets, to provide his wife and children with more pleasures, such a man will soon abandon the suicidal policy of ca' canny, and will be as proud of his factory as the managing director. We shall have in this way the best workmen in the world, and happiest, and we shall get in time a democracy absolutely

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GENERAL NEWS.

A WALKING SHOP.

Arrested at the premises of William Whitley, Ltd., in Queen's-road, Bayswater, with a large black bag in her possession containing 4 eggs, a silk scarf, 2 pairs socks, 1 pair lady's hose, 2 tins potted meat, 1 case of soap, 3 tins sardines, 2 cakes, 1 box of cigarettes, a tobacco pouch, 4 ladies' collars, 2 books, 1 silver frame, 4 plated articles, a china soap dish, a brush, and a pair of eyeglasses. Louisa Mortlock, 56, a widow, living in Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, was at Marylebone recently sentenced to three months' hard labour.

ARTIST'S MODEL & DIPLOMAT'S SON.

An artist's model, who used to pose for the late Sir Alma Tadema, was awarded £250 and costs at the London Sheriff's Court recently for breach of promise of marriage. Plaintiff was Frances Mary Kuff, of Apache-road, Brixton, and defendant Sten Andersen Eiske de Bille, son of a former Danish Minister in London who signed the marriage contract between King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Miss Ruff explained that it was a case of love at first sight, and that defendant must have spent hundreds of pounds on entertaining her. He said his income was about £600 a year. Last May she received a letter in which he said: I tried to give away something which was not mine to give. It was unfair and wrong, but the consequences would be far more wrong to you, and life would be a hell to both of us. Defendant admitted the engagement. He said he had no income except £5 a week which he earned in the Censor's Department.

GERMAN DEBTS TO FRANCE.

France estimates the German debts to her alone at 340,000,000 francs! Return of the indemnity of 1871 with interest, 60,000,000,000 francs; expenses in the present war, 140,000,000,000 francs; pensions, 40,000,000 francs; and reparation for damages, 100,000,000,000. And that is only the French bill! What will the total be when accounts are rendered by Belgium, England, Serbia, Romania and Russia? Already there is talk of limiting the assessment to what Germany should be able to pay, and that is only common sense, for by no possible means can more be obtained. Germans can do better with Germany than they other people, but they will do nothing if they are to get absolutely nothing for themselves.

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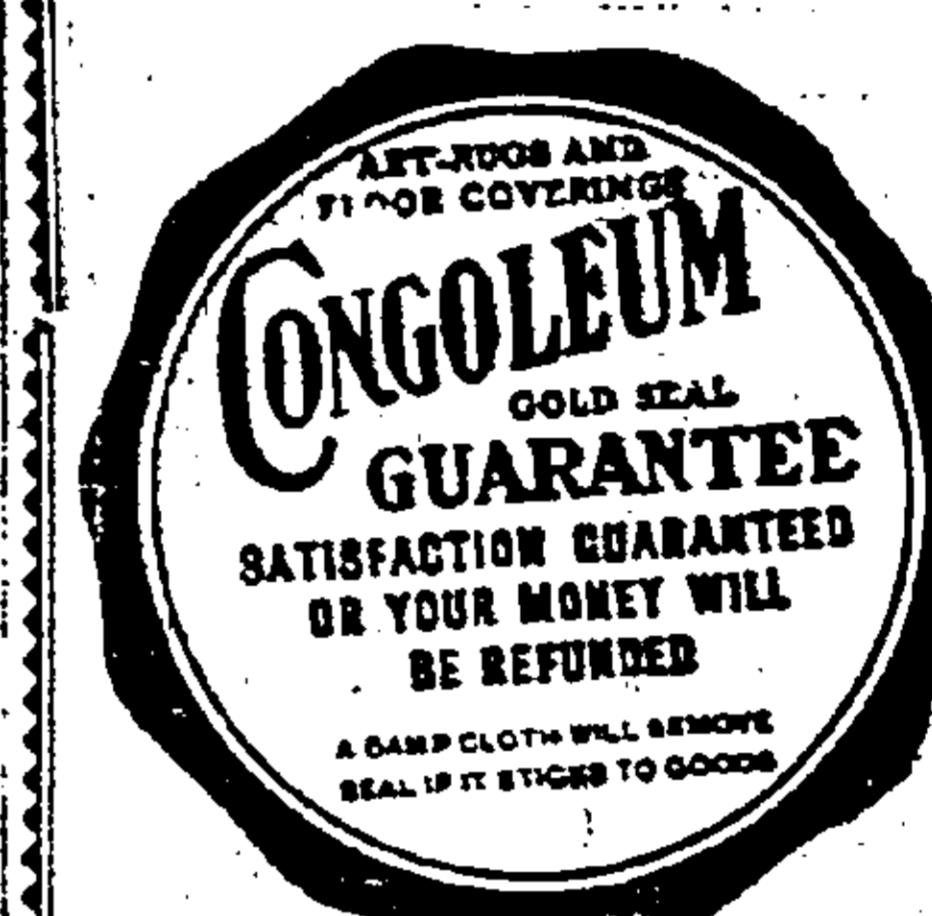
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919.

A STANDING ARMY.

Whatever the ideals of the League of Nations proposal, it is clear that it will be a long time before they can be attained. Therefore the old methods of National and Imperial defence must still be maintained until such a time as the new conditions arising from a League of Nations are actually in operation. Even then the League of Nations has to prove its effectiveness, and this also is a matter of time. However perfect in theory, it is the practical results of the scheme which will demonstrate its worth as the greatest factor in the future international relations of the nations of the world. Until the League of Nations has stood the test of time, the old system must continue, and thus armies and navies must be maintained at least by the great nations. But it is, of course, with our own great Empire with which we are most concerned. After four years of war from which we have emerged victorious, and in which we have played the most glorious of parts, we find the British Empire in a position to which our former greatness seems very small. Before the war, we had the greatest Empire of all the nations, an Empire which spread throughout the four quarters of the globe, but we have an even prouder position now. We are one of the victorious Allied Powers which has saved the liberty of nations and which is about to reconstruct the world on new and nobler principles.

Until the League of Nations becomes more than a name, and has proved itself capable of conducting the affairs of the world, Britain, along with the other Allies, must be in a position to maintain peace by force of arms. For a time therefore the old system of armies and navies must be the means of safeguarding the peace of Europe, and the great question is asked: "How are we to obtain a standing army?" Before the war we had a comparatively small army of regular professional soldiers. What has become of this army? In a war of such magnitude as the one we have just passed through, it was impossible for such a small army to survive, with the result that the present-day army is composed to an overwhelming extent of temporary soldiers, who must now return to take up again their pre-war civilian occupations in the industrial, commercial and professional life of the nation. According to the official figures, this army is at present being demobilised at the rate of thirty thousand daily, a figure which will be changed to forty thousand in a short time. It is obvious therefore that if this process is continued, we shall have no army at all in a few months. It must be remembered too that peace has not yet been signed, and that big forces are required to form an army of occupation of enemy countries to ensure the maintenance of law and order, and the faithful fulfilment of the peace terms by the enemy.

In a year or so we might once more have an army on the old voluntary system, but till that is accomplished, big organised forces must be maintained. They must be bigger, too, than our pre-war army, for, added to all our national and imperial demands are those resulting from our occupation of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Turkey, wide regions in the Middle East, Africa and the Pacific. We shall, of course, only take a share in this work, but that share will be very great. We have, generally speaking, no regular army for these purposes, so it is vitally necessary to find one to cover the intervening period between the end of the war, and the formation of an army on the old voluntary system. For this purpose a big conference has taken place in Paris, at which proposals have been drawn up by which it is hoped that sufficient troops will be found to carry out the demands of the Empire, and safeguard British interests. The Navy is in a somewhat different position, as our standing Navy was always great, but here too the greatly increased requirements of the Empire must be met. Our desire for a return to a pre-war basis must not blind our eyes to the vital necessity of taking steps to defend our Empire, and to ensure that all the great sacrifices that we have made have not been in vain.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

SPREAD OF BOLSHEVISM.

The other day we had something to say about the dangers of Bolshevism spreading to the Far East, being prompted in our remarks by the report that Chinese Bolshevik emissaries were being sent to this part of the world. We have just come across an interesting report which shows that fears in this direction were not ill-founded. Recently six Chinese reached the Manchurian frontier from Russia accompanied by a guard dressed in Czechoslovak uniforms. On the appearance of railway police, the latter made themselves very scarce and an examination of the belongings of the Chinese disclosed the possession of boxes and bags containing some six and a half million roubles. These Chinese were detained as possibly being the first batch of Bolshevik emissaries, while the so-called Czechs were, no doubt rightly, regarded as Bolsheviks. An incident of this character shows the kind of propaganda that is being carried on by the Bolsheviks, and though no great harm might have come of this particular movement—the Chinese would probably make themselves quite comfortable with the money—yet any large expansion of the plan might very well lead to disastrous results. These are days in which the whole world needs to be on its guard against the insidious ways of the Bolsheviks.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

There is an acute famine, as Reuter tells us, in India. While the war has enriched the world with numerous discoveries, the genius of man has not as yet invented a process whereby we can control the weather, and thus assure good crops all round the year. Until such a discovery is made, India must go through her cycles of lean and fat years. In a country like India, the rains play a paramount part in ensuring the happiness and prosperity of the people. The agricultural situation throughout India continues to be gloomy. For weeks the country has been rainless, rain being badly needed everywhere. Standing crops are generally at a standstill on the irrigated and very poor on the unirrigated areas, and are withering in many places. There is a deficiency of fodder and as a result the cattle, on which the Indian *ajot* invests his cash, are dying rapidly. Fodder is being supplied to all affected districts by a Famine Fodder Controller. The situation is very gloomy, and Reuter informs us that among the measures taken to ameliorate it are the prohibition of the exportation of Indian grain, a favourable acquisition of most of the Burma rice crops and the importation of Australian wheat. Owing to the existing adverse agricultural position of India, every iota of exportable rice from Burma will be needed to feed the millions of India's population.

NECESSARY STEPS.

The price of rice has already been standardised and the restrictions on the export of cereals is a wise decision and a step in the right direction. Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, C.S.I.C.E., I.C.S., the Food Commissioner for India, is a very far-seeing official, and has rendered yeoman services in connection with the control of wheat, his scheme to supply the Allies with India's wheat being voted a huge success. He, apparently, foresaw the famine in India for, in spite of the vituperation of the Burma Press and the rice merchants of that Province, he declined to release the restrictions on the export of the staple to other places than India. That step is amply justified at present. The closing of the Java and Far Eastern markets should no longer send the Rangoon rice merchants into a rage, for the opening of the Calcutta and Bombay markets—the latter of which was practically closed for want of tonnage—has counterbalanced it. The control of foodstuffs, we think, must be continued throughout the year if India is to be saved from a terrible famine, and what is more, tonnage at a possibly reduced freight should be granted for export to Indian ports and a facility for supplying railway wagons for foodstuffs and fodder at special rates must be made. While in an uncivilised country like Russia export of foodstuffs was prohibited in times of famine, India has not done previously. Mr. M. S. Gubbay is the *deux machina* and there are great hopes that he will pull India out of the throes of the famine that is staring her in the face.

DAY BY DAY.

EVERY UNPUNISHED DELINQUENCY HAS A FAMILY OF DELINQUENCIES.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d. 16d.

During yesterday one non-fatal case of spotted fever was notified.

The Empress of Russia, which is making the trip via the Suez, is due here on February 12.

Dr. Johnson, Principal Civil Medical Officer, went on leave by the s.s. Ecuador.

From the Vacuum Oil Co. we have received two dainty wall calendars produced in the artistic style characteristic of those of previous years.

From Messrs. Theo. W. Simmons and Co. we have received two effective office calenders bearing a pretty coloured picture of a sailing vessel at sea.

We learn that all exports of rice from Saigon has been prohibited and that any departure from this has to be sanctioned by the French Consul in Hongkong. It is said that \$9 per picul is being demanded and that the rice is being held up in anticipation of big purchases by the British Government for Chinese coolies in France.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The familiar Hongkong Directory, Diary and Blotter published by the South China Morning Post, Ltd., brought thoroughly up to date, has made worldwide fame. The Choir, which comprised about three hundred voices, was organised and trained by Carter at his own expense. True, the vocalists gave their services free but they received free training and many of them could not read a note of music. Carter's only stipulation was a really good natural voice and he did the rest. The Choir's rendering of the Hallelujah Chorus was considered to be the finest choral performance ever heard at that period.

This morning was exceptionally foggy and the "toot" of the ferry-boats was continuous up till 9 a.m., when the sun slowly dissipates the haze. Two of the "Star" Ferry boats narrowly escaped a collision at about 8 o'clock, when the ferry from Kowloon passed one from Hongkong by a hair's breadth. Most of the ferries were late, necessitating an extra one being put on the run. The journey, which ordinarily is done in nine minutes, this morning took over a quarter of an hour. Nevertheless, the fog was nothing compared to what we experienced last year, when ferries went out of their way altogether.

We have read in works of fiction of dead men coming to life, and we had an illustration of it to-day at the Magistracy. Inspector Macdonald appeared to prosecute in a case in which a man was charged, on remand, with committing a daring robbery. Along with him was charged another man, who is at present in hospital suffering from a serious wound. "That man is dead," said Mr. Wood. "He is more alive than dead," replied the Inspector. "But I read that in the newspaper," said Mr. Wood. "That's incorrect," was the rejoinder. A good motto in life: Believe one-eighth of what you hear, a quarter of what you read, and half of what you see.

Mrs. Milroy has just sent a draft of £32 13s. 1d. to the *Weekly Dispatch* Tobacco Fund, this representing the last batch of subscriptions secured by means of the "Khaki Bag." The little bag is now finally closed, after having been instrumental in securing a total of £605 17s. 7d.

Mrs. Milroy first began collecting with the bag in December, 1914, and the splendid result which has been obtained, assuring happiness to many war-worn soldiers, is a striking example of what personal initiative can accomplish. She wishes to express her warmest thanks to all who have so generously contributed to the fund. This final draft goes to the management of the Fund with a request that the money be spent in smokes for men in hospital.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

[BY "ENHARMONIC".]

Optimistic views of Britain's musical future are expressed by people who should know, at home, but it is considered that reconstruction will take time. The opinion is expressed that there will not be as many concerts as before the war but those that will take place will be better and there are many signs that the demand for good music will increase.

Judging from reports in Home newspapers, there certainly appears to have been an attempt to force upon the public super-modern music, if I may coin the term, which is acceptable only to the minority. Choral music appears to have been sadly left out in the cold and in view of the fact that the English are admitted to be the finest choral singers in the world, such a state of affairs should be remedied forthwith. It is good healthy music that is wanted, not the outpourings of melancholy medley in a multiplicity of minor keys at one and the same time, that characterise the compositions of some of the ultra modernists.

Speaking, or rather writing, of choral music, reminds me of that great enthusiast, Carter, who did so much for English choral singing nearly three decades ago. Carter's Choir, which used to perform at the Oratorios and at St. Patrick's Day and St. Andrew's Day and other festivals at the Albert Hall, in those days, gained worldwide fame. The Choir, which comprised about three hundred voices, was organised and trained by Carter at his own expense. True, the vocalists gave their services free but they received free training and many of them could not read a note of music. Carter's only stipulation was a really good natural voice and he did the rest. The Choir's rendering of the Hallelujah Chorus was considered to be the finest choral performance ever heard at that period.

Those were grand times of vocal music and associated with them are the names of Sims Reeves, Signor Foli, Dalgety Henderson, Ivor Macay, Antionette Stirling, Princess Ti Ranji Pai, Esther Palliser, Belle Cole, Alice Gomez, Clara Butt and a host of others.

It is just fifty years ago that Rossini died. He composed between forty and fifty operas but to all intents and purposes, only "The Barber of Seville" can really be said to have survived. One occasionally hears of the "Stabat Mater" being given in choral form (it is an opera, not religious music as commonly supposed) and the "William Tell" overture is occasionally played by military and other bands, but his other works are to all intents and purposes dead.

The Society of American Singers of New York recently devoted its attention to a revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Gondoliers" at the Park Theatre, and so well was the production received that all other fixtures were abandoned for the time being.

I learn that Dr. Walford Davies has been appointed to the position of Director of Music in the University of Wales. Walford Davies has been doing good work in organising concerts for soldiers during the war, and has occupied the position of organist at the Temple Church for some time past. Congratulations!

I was quite surprised to learn recently that Kubelik is a Czechoslovak by birth. I had always understood him to be a Bohemian. However, there was some excuse for my mistake for my informant told me that when Kubelik married he had to adopt Hungarian nationality, to which his wife, the Countess Czaky, belongs, for the purpose of legalising property transfers. I also learned that the greater percentage of prominent stringed instrument players are of Czech origin.

COMPANY MEETING.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

The fourteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Waterboat Co., Ltd., was held to-day at 11.30 a.m. in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd., where there were present Messrs. S. H. Dodwell (Chairman), J. Jonckheer, A. O. Lang, S. Yasuda, W. Adamson and A. E. Crapnell (Consulting Committee), G. Morton Smith (Secretary), W. E. Clarke, A. Ritchie and G. C. Moron (shareholders).

After the Secretary had read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said— Gentleman.—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. The profit on trading for the year amounts to \$27,646.14, some \$7,000 less than last year, but considering the very large withdrawal of tonnage from the port, both liner and coasting, for the purposes of the war, and the fact that we have not asked our customers to pay more for their water supplies, I do not think the result can be considered as unsatisfactory. Added to the dearth of shipping in the port, the high cost of coal during the year has caused your General Managers some anxiety, but by exercising economy, so far as it was advisable, in all departments, this critical year has been comparatively safely negotiated. You will see that, thanks to the profit of \$9,000 on the sale of No. 5 Waterboat, the last of the old ones, which was fortunately disposed of at the right moment, the amount available for distribution is larger than last year, namely \$51,700.70 as against \$50,403.75 and I trust that you will approve of the allocation recommended.

With regard to the \$9,000 it is recommended should be Special Repairs Account, I would explain that the necessity for this provision is due to the postponement of a certain amount of replating of some of the boats on account of the present abnormally high cost of materials. All the boats have been well kept up, but a certain amount of replating will be necessary within the next year or so. Your superintendent reports that there is no immediate necessity for the work being carried out, but in the circumstances your General Managers and Consulting Committee consider it essential that provision should be made for repairs which, under normal conditions, might have been carried out this year. I am pleased to say that there is no necessity this year to write off anything account investments, which stand in your books below their market value. I think, gentlemen, that is all the comment that is necessary, and I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as circulated.

Captain W. E. Clarke, in seconding the proposal, said—I have very much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts. I am sure that all the shareholders will be satisfied with the earnings made, considering the times we have passed through. The dearth of shipping in the harbour last year has decreased the earnings of the Company very much. It is due to the General Managers and the Consulting Committee that we passed successfully through such times. I have pleasure in seconding the report and accounts.

This was put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

In was proposed by Mr. A. Ritchie, seconded by Mr. W. Adamson, and unanimously carried, that Mr. C. Bernard Brown be re-elected auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200 a year.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were now ready, and could be had on application.

SYKORA-SKLAREVSKI CONCERT.

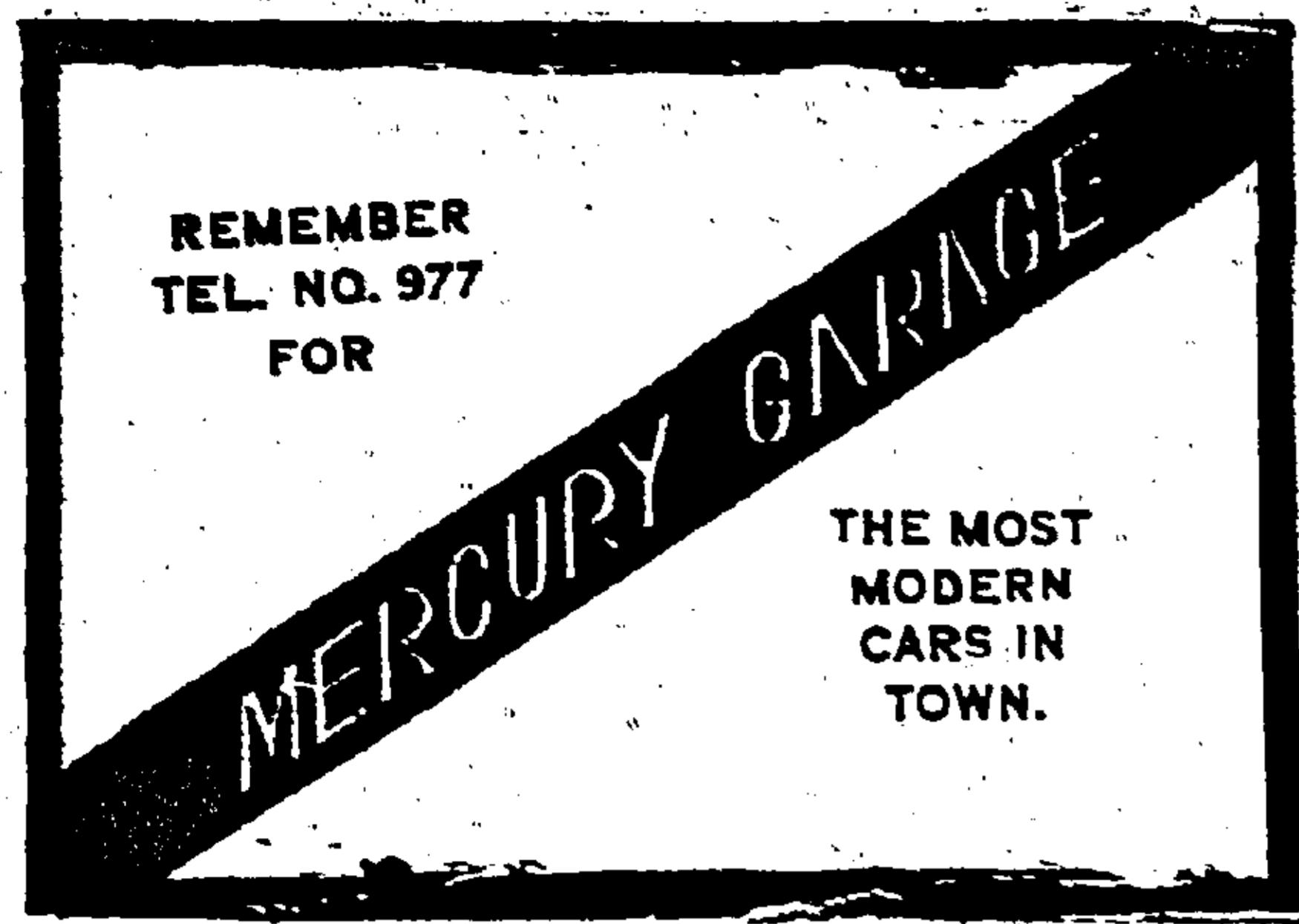
AN UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

Almost every seat in the Theatre Royal was occupied last night, when the first concert of their season was given by M. Sklarevski (Piano) and M. Sykora (Cello). His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government and party occupied seats in the Dress Circle. Before dealing with the programme it is worthy of remark that the stage was arranged in a very artistic manner, and there is not the slightest doubt that the surroundings, with the subdued light, added greatly to the atmosphere of repose which characterised the playing of the two musicians throughout.

The programme was opened with Beethoven's Sonata (opus 69) for piano and cello. The Sonata contains four movements—Allegro; Scherzo, Adagio-Cantabile, Allegro vivace, and it is a composition which many players spoil by making one of either instrument too prominent, but the rendering of the Sonata by M. Sklarevski and M. Sykora last night was little short of a revelation. It was a marvel of unified expression, colouring, phrasing, and balance. Not in a single instance did either player exceed the bounds of restraint for which the composition offers much temptation. The piece did not call for any particular effort in technique (so far as that may be said of such compositions and such players); rather did it require abnormal phrasing powers, and, as presented last night, the work was perfect. Practically the same may be said of the Tschaikowsky variations on a theme, of which there are seven movements, with the exception that great executive powers were demanded, but the players found no difficulty; their rendering was flawless.

In his solo items, M. Sykora satisfied all that his reputation, lavishly as it was referred to in Press notices, had not been placed on too high a plane. To him such players as van Beinne, Guilhermina Suggia, and Squires must take second place. Lightness, repose, dignity, control of form, energy of execution, grandeur of cadence, are the only terms that can attempt to define this marvellous cellist. His double stopping in all positions was such as many who claim to have heard the world's best players, could not truthfully assert they had heard better, and his harmonics were as clear, as liquid and as perfect as if played on the open string. M. Sykora has been called the Mischa Elman of the cello. It is not too extravagant to say that he combines all the powers of any known violinist that can possibly be spoken of as analogous to cello playing. He played the most difficult passages with utmost grace and ease, never straining for effect, and in the allegro passages his stopping was perfect. One could go on writing indefinitely in this strain and then fall short of adequate description. The genius must be heard to gather any idea of his wonderful powers.

On the piano, M. Sklarevski shows us a new individuality. He is subdued to a degree, and he secures his effects without effort. He seems to almost carelessly the keys of the piano and the wonderful melody and fullness of tone he draws from the instrument with such apparent little effort is extraordinary. But he has the power, when required, as exemplified in his playing of the Resurrection Polonaise (Chopin, A. flat major). He gave quite a distinct interpretation of the composition as compared to what we have heard before in the Colony, particularly in the second movement, in which he was unanimately carried.



COMPANY REPORT.

The report of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., for presentation to shareholders at the thirty-second ordinary annual meeting, to be held at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Friday, 7th February, at noon, states:

The Directors beg to submit to shareholders their report with a statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1918.

The profit on working was \$860,042.24 as compared with \$83,144.67 in 1917.

The net profit for the year after deducting Directors' and Auditors' fees, contributing \$5,000.00 to War Charities, and paying for repairs is \$880,956.76. The amount brought forward from last year is \$275,162.20 making a total of \$1,156,148.96 available for appropriation. The directors recommend the following:

\$6 per share ...	\$360,000.00
To pay bonus of	
\$4 per share ...	240,000.00
To write off	
Launches ...	5,000.00
To write off	
Lighters ...	25,000.00
To write off	
Machinery and Plant ...	12,125.00
To write off Kowloon Wharves ...	50,000.00
To write off West Point Wharf ...	500.00
To write off Railways and Rolling Stock ...	23,000.00
To transfer to Reserve Fund ...	400,000.00
To carry forward to new account	40,523.96
	\$1,156,148.96

Directors.—During the year Mr. A. H. Compton retired and his place was taken by Hon. Mr. E. Shellim. Hon. Mr. E. Shellim resigned later and his place was taken by Mr. A. H. Compton. Messrs. A. O. Lang and E. V. D. Parr retire according to the Articles of Association and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—Messrs. F. Maitland and H. Percy Smith, F.C.A. have audited the accounts now presented and offer themselves for re-election.

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

Hongkong, 23rd Jan. 1919.

CRICKET.

UNIVERSITY v. K. C. C.

To be played on Saturday, Feb. 1st, at 1.15 p.m. on the University ground. The University team is as follows:—A. H. Runjahn (Capt.), R. A. Ponsonby Fane, F. A. Redmond, J. D. Wright, W. Gittens, K. S. Lim, D. K. Smy, M. P. Choe, T. L. Cheah, R. A. Basto and G. E. Marley. Scorer.—Chan Sui Woo. H. K. C. v. Mr. PONSONBY FANE'S XI.

The following will represent the Club on their ground on Monday, 3rd February, at 10 a.m.:—T. E. Pearce (Captain), Lt. Col. Coles, F. J. de Rome, D. E. Donelly, Capt. Gray, E. W. Hamilton, P. Jacks, Capt. Murray, Asst. Paym. Robinson, F. Sutton and R. P. Thrusfield.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOOTBALL MATTERS.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir, With regard to your comments on football matters which appeared in your columns last evening, I was much surprised at the news contained therein, and gather that the person making the statements must have had "inside knowledge" and was a little previous in publishing same.

I understand that the decisions which were arrived at, (and published in the *Telegraph*) will have to be brought before a meeting of the H.K.F.A. to be confirmed, or otherwise, as only this body can deal with the question according to rule.

Yours etc.
VALLEYTE.
Hongkong: Jan. 30. 1919.

PUNISHED FOR WASTING FOOD.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD REMEMBER.

You waste food if you eat it and get no benefit. And you will be punished. Your stomach will punish you. The food which you do not digest will ferment and give you pains. You will be weakened, become underfed—however much you eat. Your appetite will be poor, and if you are hungry, it will not be the healthy hunger which comes from all of the last meal having been digested and used in strengthening and nourishing you for your work, but an unnatural craving caused by an irritable stomach.

To get strength and nourishment out of food, your blood must be pure and rich. Healthy blood extracts nourishment from food and carries it to feed the muscles and nerves. That is why people who take Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people always notice an improved and natural appetite after a few days. Their blood is being purified and the pills are making new blood for them, which enables them to get full value for their meals. This new blood tones up the whole system, indigestion is dispelled and normal health is restored.

Go to your chemist for the pills—be sure to say you want Dr. Williams' pink pills—and you will soon find them doing you good. Also obtainable direct, and post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, from the China offices of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

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right of giving citizenship to Japanese. Senator Hitchcock, speaking on the same subject, declared that the question, which was domestic by nature, ought not to be discussed before the League of Nations question was solved.



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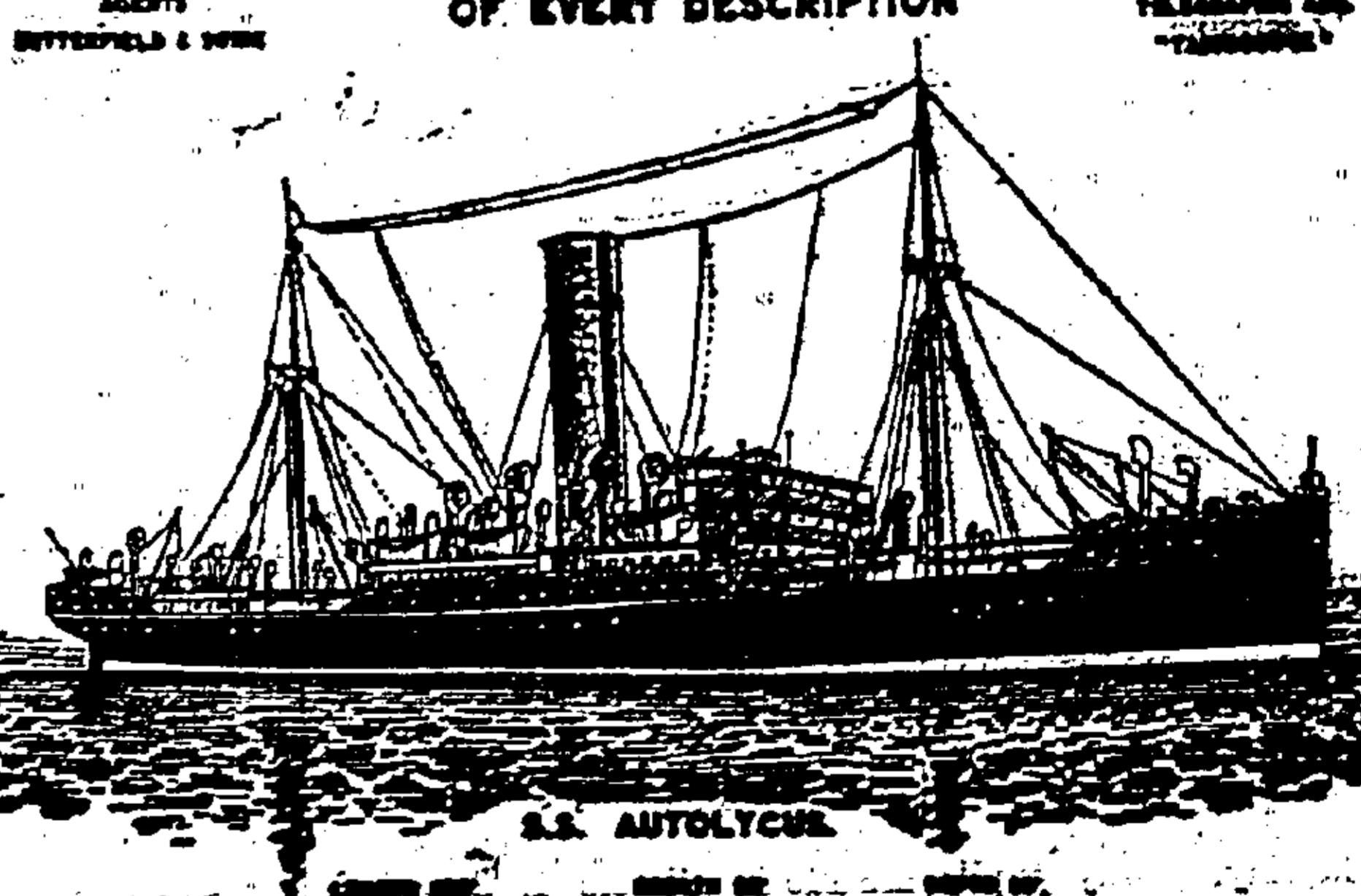
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Hongkong, 29th January, 1919.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual distribution of prizes at St. Joseph's College is taking place this afternoon at 4.30 p.m. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) is performing the ceremony, prior to which the following programme is to be presented—Overture, Prof. Gonzales; chorus, "Ye Mariners of England," the College Choir; recitation, dialogue—"What we won't be"; Masters A. Johnson, C. da Silva, D. Montalto, G. Noronha, George Fung, E. Carvalho, G. Osmund, W. Urquhart; quartette, "Larboard Watch"; Masters M. Silva, C. Osmund, A. M. Xavier, and C. Silva; piano, Masters M. Silva and E. Carvalho; recitation, "The Destruction of Pompeii"; Master A. M. Xavier; chorus, "The Professor and LL.D." the College Choir; violin solo, Prof. Gonzales.

THE REPORT.

The following is the annual report of the Brother Director:—Before submitting my report on the work accomplished during the year, I consider it a very pleasant duty to welcome Your Excellency and to express my great appreciation of the honour of your presence to-day. The school year under review has been one of the most remarkable in the history of the College since its foundation in 1873. After the earthquake shocks the Colony experienced in February last, two-thirds of the main College fabric were declared unsafe, and orders were issued by the Building Authority to vacate the wings and to commence the overhauling of the building within six months. How to carry on the work of the school during the renovation of that large structure was a problem difficult of solution. For the remainder of the scholastic year the boarders were housed in some of the new rooms, and the classes taught in four different places. The old German Club, which the Directors of the Union Insurance Society of Canton had kindly placed at my disposal from month to month, having been found suitable for the reorganisation of our work, its acquisition by the Society of the Christian Brothers was forthwith decided upon. In less than four months this five-storied edifice was converted into a most serviceable school-building and our work fully reorganised for the beginning of the current school year. It is clear that this is a central locality, and I may say that the work is now carried on under better conditions than before. Under ordinary circumstances this well-ventilated hall accommodates the boarders' beds, and it is not surprising if Dr. Strahan certifies that the dormitories are in a thoroughly satisfactory and sanitary condition. At present the higher classes are taught here, and the lower in the annexe to the old College building (Robinson Road) which was completed in October 1917. In his annual report Mr. Ralphs states that it is in every respect suitable as a school building, and is well furnished. Two small divisions of Classes 5 and 6 are taught in Kowloon. The numbers are practically those of the last four years: viz., 540 on roll as compared with 554 in 1917. To 540 must be added the 50 pupils attending the Kowloon branch opened in September 1917. The annual inspection was held in May. Many pupils were absent on account of the influenza epidemic, as had also been the case during the early months of the year owing to the outbreak of spotted fever. The Inspector of English Schools reported the equipment satisfactory, the discipline very good, and the staff adequate.

According to code requirement, During the great war three Brothers and one assistant Master, Mr. G. Briantow, responded to their country's call in the hour needed. In his report the Inspector of English Schools notes that, with the exception of two classes where more attention to vowel sounds is necessary, Reading was generally very good. Written work was examined in all classes and found to be very good except in one class. In many classes a high standard is taken, especially in Composition. As in previous years, all exercise books are regularly corrected by the Masters and inspected by the Director. Test examinations are held at stated times during the year, and detailed reports regularly submitted to the parents of the pupils. The results of the public examinations were on the whole satisfactory. Out of 31 candidates who entered for the preliminary Oxford Local in 1917, 26 passed. In 1918, the examination was held in September. Some of the candidates from the outports could not be here in time to take it. The results which came to hand last week show that 20 passed, five with 3rd Class Honours. 20 candidates were successful in the Junior Local. They were awarded three distinctions. Out of 31 presented, only two failed in the English Section which comprises Dictation, Grammar, Composition and Literature. Six passed the Matriculation, and five the Senior Local. Nine failed. In the Pitman's Shorthand Examinations two obtained a second-class certificate, and 17 a third-class. The typewriting class is well attended. Chinese is taught to all the Chinese boys in accordance with the code. Chow Fung To passed with distinction the Chinese test in the Junior Local. French or Portuguese is now taught to the pupils of European parentage in Classes 4 to 1, from three to five hours a week. Rev. Father B. da Silva has been in charge of the Portuguese Class since September last. An analysis of the numbers and results of the Senior Class students for the last four years will enable you to judge how the College stands with regard to higher education. 77 candidates were presented for the Matriculation and Senior Local; 52 passed, two with honours; 23 of the students were Portuguese, 23 Chinese, 16 Indians, and 13 of British, French or Spanish nationality. Ten of those who matriculated are pursuing their studies in the Faculties of the Local University, and two or three in foreign universities. The proportion of matriculated students who continue their studies is fairly satisfactory, but far too many of our pupils leave from Classes 4 and 3, corresponding to the old 5th and 6th Standards respectively. Their education is so incomplete and so limited, that they will have but few opportunities and command very small salaries. In the words of a well-known educationalist (Sir James Yoxall M.P.), "It was because the children of the working classes left school at the early age of 14 that they had such poor chances in the competition of life." And he is right. Teachers must exercise the faculties and impart formation and power; but in the light of experience we all know that very little power can be imparted to a child's mind before he is 14. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the numbers in the high classes are increasing year by year. There are 145 in Classes 1, 2 and 3 this year. In the Hongkong School Football League, the College came second; and in the Hongkong School Sports our athletes won the quarter mile, the half-mile, and the team races. The College team which was entered for the Junior Hongkong League did creditably. This

year the team has won the Hongkong League Football. Football remains the boys' favourite game, however, both day boys and boarders avail themselves to the full of the lower tennis court in our new grounds. The larger upper court which unfortunately has already been stripped of its turfing is used for various games, but chiefly for inter-class football competitions by the younger boys. It is far too small for regular football games. On account of the abnormal conditions which prevailed almost all through the year, the College annual athletic meeting was not held. Empire Day was celebrated as well as ever. Mr. Ralphs gave out the prizes provided by the Old Boys' Association, and in the course of his address to the students he said: "I take the opportunity of congratulating St. Joseph's College upon the patriotic spirit shown annually in its celebration of Empire Day." We gratefully remember that two years ago, Mrs. Li Shek Pang & Sons donated \$12,000 and that various benefactors subscribed over \$2,000 towards the completion of the annexe which proved such a boon when the old building was condemned. Memorial tablets will be erected as promised as soon as future plans are definitely settled. During the past few months alteration of a sanitary block have involved considerable expenditure. Funds will also be needed to equip a laboratory for the teaching of elementary science. We also want a gymnasium, and a large play-ground for both day-scholars and boarders. We feel confident that as in the past the generous assistance of the Government and of the friends and promoters of education will enable us to carry out the necessary improvements. Before concluding I beg leave to recall the memory of the Founder of the Christian Brothers—St. John Baptist de la Salle—whose statue now adorns the Hall of this building. This year will see the 2nd centenary of his death at Rouen on the 7th April, 1719. Born at Rheims in 1651, he was the Apostle of Popular Education in the 17th century, and to-day his disciples continue his work in all the countries of the world, conducting no fewer than 1,500 schools and colleges. The words of Sir Valentine Cottrol in a recent issue of the London Times are remarkable:—"We must shrink from no sacrifice to improve our methods of education," wrote Sir Valentine, "and must carry into practice the principle that the formation of character on a sound moral basis is as important educationally as the development of the intellect." The Brothers have been working on these lines for 240 years in accordance with the rules laid down by their founder. It now remains for me to thank Your Excellency very much for having come to present the prizes to the pupils. To our benefactors and contributors to the Prize Fund I beg to offer the expression of my gratitude. I also thank you, my Lord, ladies and gentlemen, for the honour of your presence to-day.

DONORS OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

The donors of Scholarships and Prizes were:—His Lordship Bishop D. Pozzani, the Bellisio Scholarships (Senior and Junior), the Lugard Scholarship, Sir Hormusjee Nowrojee Mody's Gold Medal, Li Shek Pang's Gold Medal, Three Old Boys' Scholarships, Bro. Peter's Memorial Scholarship, Sir Robert Ho Tang, Sir Ellis Katoorie, Messrs. C. Montague Ede, Ho Koon Tong, Ho Wing, Hon. Mr. Lou Pak, J. M. E. Machado, Hon. Mr. R. Shaw, J. M. Noronha, E. J. Noronha, Carroll Bros., N. J. Stabb, F. Tee Yat, C. E. Warren, Chan Kai Ming, and Jos. V. Channatong.



UNION CHURCH.

PRESENTATION TO THE PASTOR.

The semi-jubilee of the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie's ministry was last night marked by the presentation of a silver tea service, and tray to him and Mrs. Macdonachie as a token of the appreciation of his flock.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, in making the presentation, said the gifts which the shareholders of the Union Church had asked the reverend gentleman to accept were in no way the measure of their appreciation of him as a man or as a minister, but they would be a simple memorial to him of an interesting occasion, a stage of life's journey accomplished and of milestones reached. The Rev. Mr. Macdonachie, he said, was a much appreciated man by his congregation and the community generally. He expressed the hope that he would be blessed with health and strength to carry on his work amongst them.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie said he was much more used to presiding over occasions when he was asked to make presentations than to accept them himself. He found himself very short of words to say what he would like to say. The present occasion caused a reminder that time was passing and it was 25 years ago that he was retained to the full charge of a congregation. It was 25 years since his initiation, and now they took notice of it. He did expect that they would take it in any way like this. Before his initiation he celebrated his wedlock; therefore, it was also his silver wedding. A Scotchman never tells his wife what he thinks of her. He thought he would make a great mistake if he did not say that if he was able to achieve in the course of his work success, a great deal of it was due to the wisdom and unfailing loyalty of the partner of his life.

If he were to begin with the reminiscences of his 25 years' ministry it would be another 25 years before the congregation got home (Laughter). Those 25 years had been a very important period in the life of the church and the nation. He had received very great support and kindness from a Christian worker in Hongkong, and he took this opportunity of saying that the kindly and appreciative feelings towards him were fully returned by himself. His prayer was that they together may be able to make progress and that their lives may be of greater service to our fellow-citizens. The Union Church was in its 75th year. He did not know how many of them were acquainted with this fact. Seventy-five years was a long time. He thought they should mark it. It was a diamond jubilee. At any rate, if it was not that, it was three-quarters of a century. He had an idea in his mind how to celebrate it. It was not the new pulpit. That was too small (Laughter). No one but thieves would deprive them of the treasure they had given him. He hoped that whatever the thieves took from his house, they would not take the tea service from him. They were simple folks and they would try to do their best. (Laughter and applause). He very heartily thanked the congregation. He said his wife also thanked them as well.

Mr. E. J. Chapman, organist, wrote apologising for his inability to attend. He expressed the choir's high appreciation of Mr. Macdonachie, and added his own feeling of high regard for the minister as a fearless, outspoken and courteous gentleman, to whom was joined a cultured style and a mastery of English not always met with in a preacher. Any subject he touched was expressed with convincing clarity, notably treatment of the war and of the peculiar problems met with in the East. The Church and the Colony were richer for having such a man in their midst (Applause).

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TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

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Hongkong, January 30, 1919.

ENTERTAINMENT.

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LAST CONCERT

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KLAREVSKI

PIANIST

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Dunera, 3120, Br. Capt. Fysh, Bombay.
P. & O.-Mooring—K. Wharf.
Woodrow, 1224, British, Capt. Methen,
Bangkok B. & S.-Mooring—
O 19.
Haljina, 44, Port, Capt. Noronha, Hol-
ley, Sun Lee—Mooring—
O 13.
Shinshu Maru, 2143, Jap., Capt. Yona,
Singapore N. Y. K.-Mooring—
Y. Wharf.
Ichi Maru, 1335, Jap., Capt. Tor, Hal-
phon, Nemazae—Mooring—
O 15.
Kwai Wah 402, Ch., Capt. Kwok Shan,
Tsun Wan, Wai Hing—Mooring—
O 15.

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Putuo Maru for Yokohama
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Telemacos for Saigon
Juno for Balikpapan
Teigosa for Balikpapan
Kwangtung for Shanghai
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Yung for Bangkok
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Kusichow for Chaco
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Santos for Hong Kong
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Ming Chia in London
Hyuna for Yokohama
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Mrs R E Payne Mr & Mrs W
George Dr J M Payne Mr & Mrs W
Charles W H Payne Miss H C D
Charles A Colver A Payne F K
Charles A C Swingle W T
Lowe J W

BIG FIRE AT KOBE.
SEVERAL MILLION YEN
DAMAGE.

On Friday night (3rd instant) at 7.30 a big fire broke out, near the Kobe Customs godown, which is very close to Kobe station. An explosion, presumably of chemicals, was apparently the origin of the fire. There was a keen north wind blowing, and the flames in consequence soon spread, involving Kobe Station, the N.Y.K. warehouse and Nos. 7, 8, and 9 godowns of the Mitsubishi Co. Notwithstanding the vigorous activity of the police and fire brigades the fire raged till late in the night. A station godown and two dormitories for railway employees were completely burnt out; the N.Y.K. godown and three warehouses of the Mitsubishi Company were partly destroyed. No details of the total damage are yet available, but the merchandise destroyed is said to include 1,500 cases of petroleum and machine-oil belonging to the Kobe Station godown, about 1,000,000 kerosene in the Mitsubishi godowns. The losses sustained are leading part in the maintenance believed to run into several millions of yen. Whether the fire began on the premises of Kobe Station or of the Mitsubishi Co. is not yet determined. The Kobe Station officials attribute its origin to the Mitsubishi godown, and the Mitsubishi employees say it began in the harbour warehouse of the station.

AN AMERICAN SEAPLANE.
The Navy's first tri-motored seaplane broke what is stated to be all records for the number of persons carried when it flew with fifty persons on board from the naval air station at Rockaway to New York recently. The giant machine is equipped with three Liberty motors developing 1,200 horse-power and a running speed of eighty miles an hour.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 188 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 that a General Meeting of the members of the above named Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY the 31st day January 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the company, and of the liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of.

Dated the 23rd day of December, 1918.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
LIMITED.
Liquidators.

A. S. WATSON & CO. Limited.

NOTICE.

CHINESE NEW YEAR
HOLIDAYS.

On SATURDAY, 1st February & MONDAY, 3rd February. All Departments will be CLOSED. Urgent Prescriptions will be dispensed as usual.

A. S. WATSON & CO LTD.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1918.

ASAHI BEER



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ANTHONY E. ODELL,
Manager.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE

WEEKLY DATES

MON	12.30 PM	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM
TUE	12.30 PM	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM
WED	12.30 PM	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM
THU	12.30 PM	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM
FRI	12.30 PM	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM
SAT	12.30 PM	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM
SUN	12.30 PM	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM

NIGHT CARS

MON	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM	12.30 AM	1.30 AM	2.30 AM	3.30 AM	4.30 AM	5.30 AM	6.30 AM
TUE	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM	12.30 AM	1.30 AM	2.30 AM	3.30 AM	4.30 AM	5.30 AM	6.30 AM
WED	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM	12.30 AM	1.30 AM	2.30 AM	3.30 AM	4.30 AM	5.30 AM	6.30 AM
THU	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM	12.30 AM	1.30 AM	2.30 AM	3.30 AM	4.30 AM	5.30 AM	6.30 AM
FRI	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM	12.30 AM	1.30 AM	2.30 AM	3.30 AM	4.30 AM	5.30 AM	6.30 AM
SAT	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM	12.30 AM	1.30 AM	2.30 AM	3.30 AM	4.30 AM	5.30 AM	6.30 AM
SUN	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM	12.30 AM	1.30 AM	2.30 AM	3.30 AM	4.30 AM	5.30 AM	6.30 AM

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS

MON	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM
TUE	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM
WED	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM
THU	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM
FRI	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM
SAT	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM
SUN	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM

SUNDAY

MON	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM
TUE	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM
WED	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM
THU	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM
FRI	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM
SAT	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM
SUN	1.30 PM	2.30 PM	3.30 PM	4.30 PM	5.30 PM	6.30 PM	7.30 PM	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM

NIGHT CARS

MON	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM	12.30 AM	1.30 AM	2.30 AM	3.30 AM	4.30 AM	5.30 AM	6.30 AM
TUE	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM	12.30 AM	1.30 AM	2.30 AM	3.30 AM	4.30 AM	5.30 AM	6.30 AM
WED	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM	12.30 AM	1.30 AM	2.30 AM	3.30 AM	4.30 AM	5.30 AM	6.30 AM
THU	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM	12.30 AM	1.30 AM	2.30 AM	3.30 AM	4.30 AM	5.30 AM	6.30 AM
FRI	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM	12.30 AM	1.30 AM	2.30 AM	3.30 AM	4.30 AM	5.30 AM	6.30 AM
SAT	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM	12.30 AM	1.30 AM	2.30 AM	3.30 AM	4.30 AM	5.30 AM	6.30 AM
SUN	8.30 PM	9.30 PM	10.30 PM	11.30 PM	12.30 AM	1.30 AM	2.30 AM	3.30 AM	4.30 AM	5.30 AM	6.30 AM